THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.--TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar for six months.
These rates include all who are in arrears.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

1866.

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats.
Gaily skip about"

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs,
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address. HENRY R. COSTAR, 482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

NEW GROCERY STORE AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,
SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
BACON,	LARD,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FISH,	CANDIES,
NUTS,	RAISINS,	ORANGES,
SPICES,	DOMESTICS,	TIN-WARE,
LEATHER,	SALT,	TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,	CROCKERY WARE,	

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c.

Just received and receiving by J. P. VEST.
☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., March 31st, 1866. 33:3m.

A number of persons in Pennsylvania have been poisoned by using flour made at a mill where lead had been used to fill seams in the mill-stone. Particles of the lead worked off with the flour, and being taken into the stomach, produced violent and dangerous cholic. Millers should make a note of this.

National Union Johnson Club.

We find, in the National *Intelligencer*, the following announcement of names of gentlemen as composing the National Union Johnson Committee, organized for the purpose of upholding the hands of the President and promoting the success of his policy. So far as our acquaintance with the gentlemen named for the South, either personally or by reputation, extends, we endorse their eminent fitness for the position assigned them, as well as their conservatism, patriotism and fidelity to the Union.

PRESIDENT.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Maine—Hon. Bion Bradbury.
New Hampshire—Lewis, W. Clark, Esq.
Vermont—A. J. Willard, Esq.
Massachusetts—James S. Whitney, Esq.
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Illinois—Hon. S. S. Marshall.
Ohio—Ex-Gov. Tod.
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Minnesota—Hon. Daniel S. Norton.
Missouri—Charles M. Elliard, Esq.
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Oregon—Hon. James W. Nesmith.
Michigan—Hon. Robert McClelland.
Florida—Judge Marvin.
District of Columbia—Phillip R. Fendall, Esq.

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Kingman F. Page, Esq.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Hon. Charles Mason, Iowa.

TREASURER.

Fitzhugh Coyle, Esq, President National Bank of the Republic.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Jas Hughes, Ind.	J. D. Hoover, Esq
Chas Knap, Esq.	John F. Coyle, Esq
James G. Berret, Esq.	Jno. Ferguson, Esq.
C. W. Boteler, Esq.	L. Huyck, Esq.
Ward H. Lamon, Esq	John F Ennis, Esq.
George H. Plant, Esq.	W. E. Spalding, Esq.
W. B. Magruder, Esq.	A. E. Perry, Esq
C. Wendell, Esq.	

The following just and admirable order has been issued by the President:

[OFFICIAL.]

CIRCULAR TO THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS IN REFERENCE TO APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

It is eminently right and proper that the Government of the United States should give earnest and substantial evidence of its just appreciation of the services of the patriotic men who, when the life of the nation was imperilled, entered the army and navy to preserve the integrity of the Union, defend the Government, and maintain and perpetuate unimpaired, its free institutions. It is, therefore, directed—

First. That in appointments to office in the several Executive Departments of the General Government, and the various branches of the public service connected with said departments, preference shall be given to such meritorious and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors—particularly those who have been disabled by wounds received or diseases contracted in the line of duty—as may possess the proper qualifications.

Second. That in all promotions in said Departments, and the several branches of the public service connected therewith, such persons shall have perference, when equally eligible and qualified, over those who have not faithfully and honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Executive Mansion, April 7, 1866.

THE SUPREME COURT.—The President has filled the vacancy created on the supreme court bench by the death of Judge CATRON, of Tennessee, having appointed Mr. HENRY STANBURY, of Ohio, to the position.

TEXAS.—After weeks of delay, the State Convention of Texas has adopted the Constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery, repudiated the State debt contracted during the war, and repealed the ordinance of secession.

The Philadelphia Tragedy--Further Interesting Particulars.

From *The Philadelphia Inquirer* of Saturday we glean the following in reference to the recent murder of eight persons in that city:

The accused murderer, Antoine Ganther, or Probs, is a native of Strasburg, 28 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches in height, of a broad built, muscular frame.

He was noticed on Thursday evening on Market street, near, the Permanent Bridge, in the neighborhood of Twenty-third street. He was suspected by officer Dorsey, who was in company with officers Weldon and Atkinson, through the long strides he made in walking. Officer Dorsey, stepping up to him said—"You are a German," to which the accused replied, "I am not—I am a Frenchman." He was then arrested and taken to the Station House, where he was detained. Yesterday morning a lengthy examination took place, the prisoner being closely questioned by Chief Detective Franklin, in reference to the charges which had been preferred against him. Before the prisoner had this hearing Mrs. Dolan, mother of one of the murdered victims, was taken into his presence, and immediately recognized him as the man who had been employed on the farm of Mr. Dearing. On being questioned he stated that he had killed the boy by chopping him with a new axe, as he was on his way to the hay stack, where the mutilated body was subsequently found. The prisoner, at this stage of the proceedings, in response to questions put to him by Chief Franklin, stated that he had an accomplice with him, named Jacob Younger, who is 38 or 39 years of age.

The private examination before the Mayor elicited the fact that the murder was committed in the following manner. On Friday last Ganther's accomplice in the terrible tragedy came over to Mr. Dearing's, and proposed to the prisoner that they should murder the family and rob the house. Ganther consented to the plan proposed by his accomplice, and it was arranged that the prisoner should murder the boy, while the other man despatch the rest of Mr. Dearing's family. About 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the accomplice persuaded Mrs. Dearing to come to the barn, a short distance from the house, and getting her there struck her in the head with an axe, and then cut her throat with the edge of that instrument. He then pitched her body into the corn crib adjoining the barn, and then proceeding to the house, took the children one by one to the barn, when their heads were knocked in with the butt end of the axe and their throats cut.

As fast as one was dealt with in this manner its body was thrown into the corn crib, and the process continued until the whole family were disposed of. While the accomplice was thus engaged, Ganther proceeded to murder the boy Cornelius. He overtook him at the haystack, and struck him on the back of the head with an axe, after which, he cut his throat, and then hid the body under the hay. The fiendish plot being accomplished, the two murderers proceeded to the house and lay in wait for Mr. Dearing and Elizabeth Dolan.—They arrived home about 12 o'clock, and as soon as Mr. Dearing had deposited his carriage in the wagon-house, the accomplice, (according to the prisoner's statement,) attacked them both, knocking them in the head and cutting their throats; after which, the bodies were carried to the barn, and placed where they were discovered. The precious pair then proceeded to the house, and after collecting together all the valuables they could gather, deliberately sat down and eat their dinner when they left and came to the city.

WHAT WRITINGS REQUIRE A STAMP.—We publish the following for the benefit of our readers. There are few of us who have not or will have cause to stamp instruments of writing of some kind:

1st. Instruments of writing dated before October 1, 1862, do not require a stamp.

2d. Those dated between October 1, 1862, and August 1, 1864, may be stamped either before or after use by the court, register or recorder.

3d. Those dated since August 1, 1864, and not twelve months old, may be stamped before a United States collector, (say in Alexandria,) without payment of the penalty of $50.

4th. Those dated after August 1, 1864 and more than twelve months old, can be stamped upon payment of the penalty of $50.

And every assignment of a note, which assignment is dated since October 1, 1862, without regard to the date of the note, is to be stamped as an agreement, namely 5c, no matter how large or how small the note may be.

All persons having notes unstamped should have them stamped at once. A receipt for money or property, of over $20, no matter what the amount, requires only a 2 cent stamp.

By a resolution of the House of Representatives, Monday, the Secretary of War was requested to send in to the House all information in his possession concerning the alleged execution of certain members of the First North Carolina (United States) Volunteers, by the Confederate Generals Pickett and Hoke, and what steps have been taken in the case.

Important Acts of the Late Legislature.

An act to abolish the Office of Superintendent of Common Schools, Treasurer of the Literary Fund, and for other Purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the offices of Superintendent of Common Schools for the State, and Treasurer of the Literary Fund, be, and the same are hereby abolished.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all money, stocks, bonds, and funds of the Literary Fund, shall be deposited in the Public Treasury, and be kept distinct and apart from all other public funds, subject to the orders of the President and Directors of said Literary Fund, and shall be paid out and delivered by the Treasurer of the State to the order of the board, certified and subscribed by the Secretary and countersigned by the President.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the said President and Directors shall have power to loan the Public Treasurer, for the use of the State, any portion of said funds or any dividends or profits thereof which may accrue; and the Public Treasurer shall be accountable therefor as for other public funds.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the power heretofore conferred on said President and Directors in relation to the swamp lands, they shall be authorized to sell the same in whole or in part on such terms as they may deem best to secure the improvement thereof, by giving an equitable proportion of the lands improved to the parties completing the drainage at their own cost.

Sec. 5 Be it further enacted, That so much of section 27, chapter 66, of the revised code, as makes it obligatory on the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the several counties to elect, at least, five Superintendents of Common Schools in their counties, be hereby repealed and the Court (a majority of the Justices being present,) shall elect, at least, one Superintendent.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That section 32, chapter 66, of the revised code, shall be amended so that the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions shall have power to levy and collect taxes at their discretion for the support and maintenance of Common Schools in their respective counties and for aid to subscription schools, which aid they are hereby empowered to give.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the school committee of the counties are hereby empowered, at their discretion, to grant aid to the extent they may be authorized by the Court, to subscription schools, the teachers of which have the qualifications prescribed for teachers of Common Schools, and to allow such schools to be carried on in the school rooms of their Districts.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the school committee to take charge of and help to repair the school rooms of their respective districts, and they may allow the same to be occupied, if they deem it necessary to secure their preservation.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, that all laws inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10 Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this 10th day of March, A. D. 1866.

S. F. PHILLIPS, S. S. C.
C. S. WINSTEAD, S. S.

The Direct Tax.

The following table shows the amount of the quota of direct tax levied by act of Congress, approved August 5th, 1861, the amount paid to date upon the same by the several States named below, and the amount yet due:

VIRGINIA.	
Quota,	$796,918 06
Amount paid to date,	198,690 44
Amount yet due,	$608,227 62
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Quota,	$489,765 47
Amount paid to date,	73,296 10
Amount yet due,	$416,469 37
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Quota,	$309,085 07
Amount paid to date,	245,058 62
Amount yet due,	$63,981 45
TENNESSEE.	
Quota,	$569,073 30
Amount paid to date,	260,000 00
Amount yet due,	$309,073 30
ARKANSAS.	
Quota,	$222,603 70
Amount paid to date,	53,395 32
Amount yet due,	$169,208 38
RECAPITULATION.	
Total amount of Quota,	$2,287,395 60
Total amount paid to date,	825,435 48
Total amount yet due,	$1,561,960 12

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866.

☞ Whenever a person, laboring under difficulties, resolutely "takes the bull by the horns," instead of "crying over spilt milk," and with folded hands, waiting for something to turn up, he is, at least, deserving of words of commendation and encouragement. So it is with communities.

Such a commendable spirit seems now to be prevalent all over the South; and, we have been creditably informed, that there is, at this time, more real, *live* energy displayed in the land of Dixie, than has ever before manifested itself.—There is a hopeful spirit and action under extreme difficulties, perhaps unparalleled in the history of any country, which, if persisted in, will, in the course of a few years, greatly change our condition for the better.

We also notice that the papers of Virginia and North Carolina, are beginning to urge the policy upon the South to become a manufacturing community, as very essential to her future prosperity, which is not only worthy of serious consideration, but undoubtedly the true policy, particularly so far as the Old Dominion and the Old North State are concerned. With inexhaustible water-power, and a country in every way well adapted to manufacturing purposes, all that seems to be wanting is capital and well directed enterprise.

Although we are in straitened circumstances, if capitalists can be induced to come among us, and assist in developing our boundless resources, manufacturing, mineral and agricultural, it will not be many years before the hum of busy life will greet us at every turn, and the fondest anticipations of renewed prosperity and happiness be realised.

Let us all cease brooding over the past, let bygones be by-gones; having seen the error of our ways, let us endeavor to profit by experience, and encourage one another to renewed exertions in well doing.

One of the great errors the South committed, years ago, when *sectionalism* was yet in its infancy, but gradually and very perceptibly growing, was the disregard of the warning voice, urging earnestly the developement of our vast resources, and the encouragement of a more liberal system of internal improvement and manufactures, as a measure well calculated to prepare us for emergencies. If the South had adopted a different policy, in an industrial point of view, in addition to the growing of the great staples of the country, her white population, instead of decreasing, would have increased an hundred fold, and a quite different state of affairs would be visible.

But we have now to deal with stubborn facts as we find them, and should not be discouraged, but tax our energies to the utmost to overcome all difficulties, and we shall finally succeed, under the blessings of Providence.

Let us notice two remarkable circumstances in the history of our impoverished South, which we clip from an exchange, and take courage:

1. At the close of the war we lacked labor, horses, everything necessary for the crops of corn, &c., which our necessities so much required, and for the planting of which the advanced stage of the year barely gave our returned soldiers time; when lo! the season was propitious for grass and this important grain almost beyond precedent; and in spite of all these difficulties, many of the most desolated parts of the land had bread sufficient and to spare, besides abundance of other products in their season.

2. At the opening of the present year we found ourselves environed with such difficulties as to make us look forward with painful anxiety to the prospects of the farmer upon the result of whose labors, capital and commerce, and general prosperity inevitably depend. Whether we borrow, or beg we must be poor until we dig wealth from the ground. A late Spring, such as we often have, would have sunk us, by this time, into deep despondency; but a more favorable season for winter ploughing and early planting and sowing, is not probably within the memory of the oldest farmer. The aspect of the fields gives hope, and hope begets energy, and labor. Blessed thus far, and remarkably delivered, it becomes us to be thankful, and cheerful, and to repose implicit trust in Him who hath helped us hitherto.

It is true, politics, are, as yet, very much unsettled. But the political storm at Washington will also, some day, have spent its fury, and reason again resume her sway. When the white man of the South will be considered the equal of the white man of the North, and *taxation* and *representation* again go hand in hand, without discrimination, a much better state of feeling will soon animate the Southern people.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—The following is given in answer to a question whether the President's late proclamation removes martial law:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 17, 1866.

"The President's proclamation does not remove martial law, or operate in any way upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction. It is not expedient, however, to resort to military tribunals in any case where justice can be obtained through the medium of civil authority.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General."

In several cases, quite recently, the President has ordered the writs of the civil courts to be respected.

☞ We regret very much to learn that so many of our good citizens are disposed to emigrate and seek their fortunes among strangers. This, in most instances, cannot be done short of great sacrifices; and, taking everything into consideration, he who is comfortably situated, had better remain where he is, than risk the chances of not bettering his condition, after encountering many privations.

Under the caption of "Stay in the South," the Goldsboro News has the following:

'Has he wealth? Here let him expend it to develope our boundless resources, to beautify and adorn, and to aid his struggling brethren. Has he health and a strong arm? Let him employ them where they are most needed to build up what has been destroyed; to till the fertile soil; to subdue the forests, and make them yield to him their untold wealth; to delve in the mines and bring their hidden treasures to the light of day; to erect and work manufactories of every kind; and to dot every sea with the commerce of the South. Has he learning and wisdom? Where can he use them to greater advantage than here? Questions of vital importance call for their judicious exercise every day. He has no right to deprive his mother land of his wisdom in the darkest hour of her trial. He enjoyed her rich gifts in the days of her prosperity; let him now repay her by adherence to her fortunes, and by devoting himself, his wealth, strength, and wisdom to raise her again to prosperity."

TROUBLE IN NORFOLK.—The negro population in Norfolk, whilst celebrating the passage of the civil rights bill, got into a row with some of the white population, and killed and mortally wounded four or five persons. The cause of the row is attributed to whiskey. Some four or five of the ringleaders have been arrested.

THE MILITIA TO BE REORGANIZED.—In another column will be found the order of Adjutant General Gilmer for the reorganization of the militia, pursuant to the late act of the Legislature.

The officers of the "temporary force" organized under the Ordinance of the Convention "for the preservation of law and order," are directed to proceed immediately to enroll the names of all persons within the ages of 18 and 45 years, subject to militia duty, in their respective counties—the enrollment to be made agreeably to the districts in each county as they existed prior to the 20th of May, 1861.

WHAT WE NEED.—The following from the Petersburg *Index*, intended for Virginia, is equally applicable to North Carolina:

"What we want in Virginia is chiefly men with capital; and by this we do not mean capitalists, in the ordinary sense of the word, but men with money enough to enable them to make some addition to the production or developement of the country.

If any one proposes to start a new business among us, suited to our wants, and will bring a little money with him to make a fair beginning, he will be a welcome addition to our population. If any man will introduce a better system of agriculture, a new breed of sheep or cattle, a new article of farm production, he may rest assured of a welcome and a fair share of public patronage. If any one will open and develope any of the great mineral crops and metal crops of the State, he, too, will be a welcome visitant, and if he has the manners of a gentleman, and the principles of an honest man, he need have no fears of the consequences."

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Senate passed the bill amendatory of the *habeas corpus* act. This grants immunity to army officers for acts committed in aid of the suppression of the rebellion, and excepts them from liability to civil courts for such acts.

During the discussion of the above bill, Mr. Saulsbury remarked that if he were a judge, he would pay no attention to it, believing it to be unconstitutional, which led to some sharp, personal language between that Senator and Mr Clark, who said in the course of his remarks that if the spirit of the rebellion had crept into the Senate, there was more necessity for the passage of the bill. The personal discussion was of some length.

The House was engaged in the further consideration of the army peace establishment bill.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—SENATE.—Nothing of special interest occurred to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wilson, from the committe on the judiciary, reported adversely on the President's message suggesting a modification of the test oath, on the ground that if it was modified, those who took part against the government would be in the enjoyment of official positions, and treason would not be made odious. Mr. Rogers presented a minority report, stating that the people in the South were loyal, and it would be tyranny to exclude them. The committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject. A resolution investing the President with power to take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the introduction of the cholera in the United States was agreed to.

The army bill was discussed.

There is a bill now pending before Congress to provide for the payment of loyal citizens all over the South for army stores regularly furnished.

STATE ITEMS.

In the case of Maj. Gee, the plea to the jurisdiction of the Court entered by Col. Holland, counsel for the defence, on Monday, has been over-ruled by the Commission, and the trial is going on.

The United States District Court convened in Newbern, on the 23rd.

In Anson and adjoining counties, the wheat crop never looked better at this season, than now.

We learn from the 'Old North State," that the citizens of Salisbury are about adopting sanitary measures for the preservation of the health of that place.

The Post Office at Reidsville, Rockingham county, has been re-opened, and Stephen F. Terry, appointed postmaster.

The Government offers for sale the large steam-mill in Greensboro, with coal, hay, and engine house attached. An engine of 100 horse power is also in market.

FISHERIES IN EASTERN N C.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Murfreesboro, says that the people in that section are rejoicing in anticipation of plenty of fish. The fishermen on Albemarle Sound and Chowan river are taking as many shad and herring as they can take care of. Mr. John Wilson, who fishes at the Eden House Fishery, took at one haul last week 30,000 herrings and 1,550 shad, besides the usual quantity of rock, perch, &c., &c., which was regarded as offal. Augustus Holley, at Willow Branch Fishery, about the same time took 20,000 herrings, 1,100 shad. Mr. Mebane, at the Howe Beach, caught at the same time 20,000 herrings and 1,200 shad. Others are doing as well. The present run of fish has reduced the price of herrings to $5 per thousand, and $10 a hundred for shad.

The M. E. Church South.

The address of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the general conference in session at New Orleans sets forth that regular conferences were rendered impossible during the war; recommends continued attention to the spiritual wants of the blacks; rejoices over the fact of the accession of the Baltimore (Alexandria) conference, with 104 ministers and 12,000 members; urges renewed zeal in the training of ministers and in the instruction of children in Sunday Schools, and discourages reunion with the church North. The address says: "No proposal of fraternal relations has come to us from others. In conscious integrity we should calmly await the inevitable hour when, in the providence of God, an enlightened public opinion will vindicate our claims as a church of God and a true type of Methodism."

THE FIRST CASE UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.—It has already been stated that the first case under the civil rights law came up the other day in Indiana, where a colored man, denied the right to enforce a contract by a State law, appealed to the United States court for protection. The defendant pleaded that under the constitution of Indiana a negro has no right to enforce contracts in the State. The black man pleaded the first section of the civil rights act and the constitutional amendment. The United States district court (Judge Test) subsequently decided that the amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery makes all negroes citizens, virtually declaring void the thirteenth article of the Indiana State constitution. In his opinion he says:

"Without reference to the civil rights act, I shall sustain the demurrer to the defendant's answer, fully satisfied that the plaintiff is a citizen of the United States—independent of the act of Congress on that subject—with the right to sustain his action for his work and labor."

PAID FOR CAPTURING JEFF. DAVIS.—Col. Prichard, of the Fourth Michigan cavalry, commanding the squad, receives ten thousand dollars, and as he recommended that the reward be distributed among all of that regiment whether present at the capture or absent, the captains get seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars, and the first lieutenants five hundred and fifty-five dollars. The privates get one hundred and sixty six dollars to one hundred and eighty-seven dollars. The claims of the First Wisconsin cavalry, who were in pursuit, and came on the ground a few moments after Jeff. Davis's capture, were ignored.

The last Amendment to the Civil Rights Bill.—In the copies of the Civil Rights bill that have been published since its passage over the veto, there has generally been wanting the latest and most important amendment.—That amendment provides that nothing in the bill shall be construed to interfere with the regulation of *suffrage* in any State by the Legislature thereof. This is something, and shows that all respect for the reserved rights of States has not died out in Congress completely. The bill leaves negro suffrage still a question to be *dealt with by the States*, and that it was so left is a good indication that even the Northern sovereigns are not ready to share political power with the blacks.—*Richmond Examiner.*

PARDONED.—Mrs. Ball, who was tried by a military commission in Raleigh for killing a negro in Warren county, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, we learn from the *Standard*, has been pardoned by the President.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 23.—Three cases of Fenian muskets were seized by order of the Commander of the Department of the East in this city yesterday. They have been deposited at Fort Ontario. A further search for arms is in progress, and the Fenians are greatly excited about the seizure already made.

From Washington—Another Speech by the President—The War not waged to Destroy, but to Preserve the Union—No Secession—No Consolidation.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The President tonight addressed a dense assemblage of soldiers and sailors and others, who complimented him with a serenade.

He said that he cared not for his slanderers, whom he characterized as the *foul whelps of sin*. The rebellion had been put down, and did we, he asked, shed so much blood, and make so many sacrifices for the purpose of *destroying* the States? No—it was to preserve the States under the Constitution and in the Union of the States. He repeated: "We toiled not to break down the Union, but to preserve it. In time of war, we have the right to strike and cripple, and reduce to subjection, but in time of peace, the converse course is the right one, and we must rebuild the cities—restore the villages—renew agriculture and encourage all the arts and industrial pursuits.—The soldier, from the private to the Commanding General—knows better what should be done than the closet politician and the humanitarian."

"Let us," he said, "make every effort to restore the relations which heretofore existed between the Federal Government and all of the States. There is now no enemy against the Government."

Denying the right of a State to secede, he now, as heretofore, took his stand both against secession and consolidation, and intended to maintain his policy.

The President was frequently interrupted by applause, which showed that the soldiers and sailors present, heartily endorsed his remarks.

Negro Celebration in Washington.

SPEECH FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The colored population to-day celebrated their emancipation in the District of Columbia by a procession and speeches from various white friends of the cause. Four or five thousand persons were on parade, while probably ten thousand thronged the streets through which they passed, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and cheering as the line passed them.

At the commencement of the day's proceedings they visited the grounds of the President, who made them a short speech, in which he thanked them for the compliment of appearing before him. He said the time would come, and that not far distant, when it would be known to the country who was their best practical friend. He knew it was easy to villify him, but for this he did not care. While some pretended to be the especial friends of the negro, they rode him as a hobby for obtaining and maintaining power, but as for himself, it had been a principle with him to secure freedom in its best sense. He counselled his listeners that they have important duties to perform, and that they must show that they are worthy of the liberty with which they have been endowed. He had done, he said, more for them than those who had never perilled life and property, and who pretended to be their especial friends while ensconsing themselves in places of safety.

The Mexican News.

The French Bureau has no intelligence of the recently rumored defeat of the Imperial forces near Matalan, and from the report of the numbers engaged on the French side, it is believed the whole thing is little better than a hoax.

The French army is represented to have been 1,100 strong, and was entirely defeated, with a loss of 700 killed and wounded.

The United States and Austria.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Our government hearing that Austria is raising troops to operate against Mexico, has instructed our minister at Vienna to inform that government that in a war by her waged at this time and under existing circumstances the United States could not engage to remain silent or indifferent spectators. Austria is invited to come upon the ground of non-intervention to which we have invited France.

Immense Revenues.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The receipts from customs, internal revenue and miscellaneous sources, for the present fiscal year, will be over five hundred millions of dollars, or nearly one hundred and seventy-one millions and a half more than those of the previous year.

THE TEST OATH.—The report of the Judiciary Committee, refusing to recommend the abolition of or a change in the test oath, is said to be an able paper, and to be backed by opinions from no less a personage than the President himself.

The Judges of the Supreme Court whose opinions are adverse to the constitutionality of the test oath, are Messrs. Clifford, Wayne, Nelson and Grier, with one doubtful.

THE CHOLERA ON BOARD THE SHIP VIRGINIA, NEAR NEW YORK.—There is no doubt that the cholera is in the vicinity of New York. The steamer Virginia, having on board a number of emigrants, left Liverpool for New York on the 4th of April. Her passengers numbered more than one thousand. On the 15th day the cholera made its appearance, and some forty deaths occurred before the vessel reached quarantine near New York.

The system on which Brigham Young conducts his matrimonial affairs: Quick returns and small *profits*.

The loss of members in the Methodist church North, during the war, was 30,000; the present aggregate being 928,230.

Militia of North Carolina.

Col. John A. Gilmer, Jr., has entered upon the discharge of his duties as assistant Adjutant General of the State, under appointment from Governor Worth. We publish below, as a matter of general interest, General Order No. 1, embodying the act of the Legislature, re-enacting, with some modifications, the former Militia laws of this State

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., April 17, 1866

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 1.

I. The following Act of the recent Legislature of this State is hereby published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO RE-ENACT CHAPTER SEVENTY, REVISED CODE, ENTITLED "MILITIA," AND TO AMEND THE SAME.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That chapter seventeen of the acts of the General Assembly of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "Militia Bill," is hereby repealed; and that chapter seventy Revised Code, entitled "Militia," is re enacted with the following amendments, to wit: Strike out section eight and insert "The following are declared to be the regiments, brigades and divisions of the infantry to be known and distinguished as here designated, namely:

BRIG	COUNTIES.	No. of Reg.	How distinguished where more than one regiment.
16th	Randolph,	63	West.
	do	64	East.
	Davidson,	65	Lower.
	do	66	Upper.
17th	Guilford,	67	West.
	do	68	East.
	Rockingham,	69	Lower.
	do	70	Upper.
	Forsyth,	71	
18th	Stokes,	72	
	Surry,	73	North.
	do	74	South.
	Yadkin,	75	
19th	Rowan,	76	
	Davie,	77	
	Iredell,	78	N. of S. Yad.
	do	79	S. " "

[We publish only the above from the long list of brigades and regiments, of interest to our readers]

In section eighty strike out the words "slaves or." In section eighty three, strike out the words "or runaway negroes" and insert persons.

Be it further enacted, That the officers appointed by virtue of an ordinance of the late Convention are hereby authorized to enrol the militia according to the provisions of this act.

Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In General Assembly, read three times and ratified this 12th day of March, A. D. 1866.

S. F. PHILLIPS,
S. H. C.
C. S. WINSTEAD,
S. S.

II. Pursuant to this act, the officers of the "temporary force" organized under the Ordinance "to organize a temporary force for the preservation of law and order," will proceed immediately to enroll the names of all persons within the ages of 18 and 45, subject to militia duty, in each district of their respective counties. This enrollment will be made agreeably to the districts in each county as they existed immediately prior to the 20th day of May, A. D., 1861.

III. Immediately after the enrollment here by ordered shall have been completed, the said officers of the temporary force are further instructed and commanded to give public written notice at three or four public places in each district of their counties, commanding all persons enrolled and subject to militia duty, to assemble at a certain time and place, near the centre of each district, for the purpose of electing the commissioned and non commissioned officers of the different companies, which elections will be held as prescribed in Revised Code, chapter 70, entitled *Militia.* The result of these elections shall then be committed to writing, certified to and signed by the said officers of the temporary force, and forwarded to these Headquarters on or before the 6th day of June next, when the officers elect will be commissioned by the Governor.

IV. The officers of the temporary force aforesaid, are instructed, in order to the more effectual and speedy execution of the provisions of this order, to meet together immediately after the reception of this order, to apportion the districts among themselves, and to adopt a uniform plan for the enrollment and holding the elections herein ordered.

How to Dispose of Mutilated Currency.—A great many persons are at a loss to know how to dispose of ragged and mutilated currency that accumulates on their hands It is the easiest thing in the world, and without any expense. When you get three dollars worth on hand, put it in a small package, pin a paper around it, with your name, post office address, and amount—then put it in an envelope and address it to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C." In a few days you will receive new currency in return. It goes and returns free of postage.

Barnum is building his own monument in the Bridgeport graveyard; 25 feet high, cost $6,000.

Testimony of Hon. A. H. Stephens before the Reconstruction Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Among the testimony reported to-day from the Committee on Reconstruction, was that of Alexander H. Stephens. He states that he had conversed freely and fully with prominent leading men in Georgia, and met with a great many prominent and influential men at Milledgeville not connected with the Legislature. He gave his decided opinion, from conversation with them and from correspondence, that an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia are exceedingly anxious for the restoration of the Government, and for the State to take her position in the Union; to have her Senators and Representatives admitted into Congress, and to enjoy all her rights and discharge all her obligations as a State under the Constitution of the United States, as it stands amended.—His opinion of the sentiment of the people of Georgia is that the exercise of the right of secession was resorted to by them from a desire to render their liberties more secure, and a belief on their part that this was absolutely necessary for that object. He further believes it is their opinion that the surest if not the only hope for their liberties is the restoration of the Constitution of the United States, and of the Government under that Constitution He thinks the people are sufficiently satisfied with the experiment never to resort to that measure of redress again, by force. Whatever may be their own abstract ideas upon that subject, they have come to the conclusion that it is better to appeal to the forms of reason and justice—to the halls of legislation and the courts, for the preservation of the principles of constitutional liberty, than to the arena of arms.—The idea of secession is totally abandoned.

The Peace Proclamation—Martial Law not Abolished—President Johnson's Interpretation.

Washington, April 17.

The following appears in the Southern papers:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1866.

Brevet Major General M. Brannan,
Augusta, Geo:

The Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, &c., for the State of Georgia having inquired whether the President's proclamation removes martial law, and stated that the department commander does not feel authorized to arrest parties who have committed outrages on the freed people or Union refugees, the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, directs me to inform you that the President's proclamation *does not remove martial law,* or operate in any way upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction. It is not expedient, however, to resort to military tribunals in any case where justice can be attained through the medium of civil authority.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

There are only two States in the Union where the negro is allowed to vote without property qualification. They are Vermont and New Hamshire, the former of which has eighty negro voters and the latter one hundred and ninety.

Since last May, the Government has sold two hundred and ten thousand horses and mules, realizing over fourteen millions and a quarter of dollars.

RELIEF FOR ALABAMA.—Gov. Patton of Alabama, has induced the government at Washington to allow the State to assume the payment of the Federal land tax.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed the franchise bill. The vote in the House was, yeas 41, nays 15. This bill is very similar in character to the Federal test oath. No person can vote or hold office in Tennessee who took part in the rebellion.

SALEM CEMETERY COMPANY.

At a general meeting of the Salem Cemetery Company, held on the 2nd of April, 1866, the following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in order to facilitate and systematize the sale of lots and vacant spaces for single graves in the Salem Cemetery,—both to benefit the purchasers and to prevent great loss and annoyance to the Company, the President and Treasurer are hereby directed to be governed in all future sales by the following rules and regulations, without respect of persons.

1st. Parties desiring to purchase lots upon the Cemetery can have the same measured, staked off and registered, by giving thirty day's notice of their selection of lots.

2nd. By giving this previous notice, *no money will be demanded of the purchaser,* but the Company agree to take a note for the value of the lot, with good security, payable twelve months after date, *without interest.*

3rd. In all cases where the 30 days notice is not given, and parties do not select lots until they wish to make interments, the value of the lots must be paid in *cash* to the Treasurer *when the application for said lot is made,* otherwise no interment will be allowed.

4th. Single spaces for graves will be sold for ten dollars, payment to be made invariably in advance. When desired, the Company will furnish tombstones for single graves, charging the purchaser with the actual cost only.

Resolved further, That, as the Cemetery grounds are in bad condition, and as it is absolutely necessary to repair the same, the President and Treasurer are hereby directed to collect all amounts due the Company for lots and graves purchased and not paid for. And the Company hereby asserts its right to remove bodies from any lot or single grave, where payment for the same is persistently refused.

H. W. FRIES, *Secretary.*
Salem, April 10th, 1866. 36 2m pd.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS.

PFOHL & STOCKTON

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving from the Northern Cities a large and well selected stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

which they bought for Cash, after the

Great Fall in DRY GOODS.

They are therefore prepared to sell many goods at about half what the same goods have been selling for.

Their stock consists in part of

STAPLE, FANCY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

Ladies' Dress Goods

OF EVERY VARIETY.

NOTIONS

OF ALL KINDS.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.

To all of which they would call particular attention.

They are thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received and hope, by close attention to business and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

They invite their old friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

☞ ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES. ☜

PFOHL & STOCKTON.
Salem, April 21, 1866. 36-2m.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SMITH & CO.,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Salem and the surrounding country, that they have on hand and are receiving from the principal Northern markets, a fine assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
LADIES' AND GENT'S HATS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

☞ We cannot be undersold by any living Person. ☜

CALL AND SEE.

WM. H. SMITH & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 14, 1866. 35-tf.

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

Bank of Cape Fear.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, to be held at their banking house in Wilmington, on Thursday, the 3rd day of May next, is called to consider the general affairs of the Bank, and particularly whether proceedings shall be instituted on the part of the Bank, under the act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this State to close their business," Ratified March 12th.

J. G. BURR, Cashier.
Wilmington, N. C., April 4th 1866.

Standard, "Old North State," Salisbury, Greensboro' Patriot, Salem Press, Fayetteville News and Newbern Times publish till May 1, and forward accounts to the principal Bank at Wilmington.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1866.

Mrs. N. Adams,	R. Miksch,
Miss Margret C. Bowman,	Abraham H. Motsinger,
R. W. Beeson,	Miss Purlina J. Mock,
S. Bock,	Anderson Nicholson,
William Badger,	M. C. Norman,
Dr. G. H. Bate,	Mrs. Polly Powell,
J. W. Cole,	Aquilla Pitts,
Henry T. Clayton,	William Panter,
Lauriney E. Cruse,	John E. Poindexter,
John Egleson,	Permenias Rank,
C. E. Fisher,	Wm. Reid, Jun.
T. J. Foster,	Phebe S. Richards,
S. J. Finch,	Henry Sapp,
Lewis F. Hartgrove,	Henry Smith,
John P. Hedgecock,	Anderson J. Snyder,
John S. Haman,	Newell Sapp,
Mrs Elizabeth Hoover,	Elisha W. Shields,
Miss Phoebe Hitchcock,	Mrs. Sarah A. Swaim,
Ransom Idle,	A. M. Tucker,
Miss Mary C. Kincaid,	Miss Ann West,
Wm. A. Lowery,	David W. Young.
Miss D. Long,	

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.
Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1866.

A CIVIL WAR

Amongst those selling Goods is inevitable.

☞ Many goods have, "within the last few weeks," declined very considerably, and the struggle now is, who can furnish them at the lowest prices. ☜

J. L. FULKERSON

takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has a well selected stock of Goods, to which constant additions are being made, direct from New York and Philadelphia, more or less, every week.

My stock is the largest and best selected, consisting of everything usually kept in this part of the country, all of which I am determined to sell *second to none* in low prices, if not *cheaper than the cheapest.*

As printing is expensive, I will only name a few articles, giving prices, to-day:

Best quality of Rio Coffee at - - - 33⅓ cts.
Sugars at - - - - 16⅔, 20 & 25 cts.
Calicoes at - - - - 15, 20 & 25 cts.

Should there be a still further decline in the New York market, my prices will be regulated accordingly.

For the next few weeks I will sell a good assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, at New York *cost* with expenses.

I most cordially invite all cash customers to call, for *seeing is to believe, and believing is to buy.*

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 7th, 1866. 34-tf.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately. And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done, to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor,*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

LAND SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Davidson County, at Spring Term, 1866, I will sell, on the premises, on **Monday the 21st day of May next,** on a credit of twelve months, a TRACT OF LAND of **237 ACRES,** more or less, belonging to the heirs at Law of Peter Sink, dec'd., adjoining the lands of John D. Bodenhamer, David Clodfelter, and others. Bond and approved security will be required for the purchase money.

FRANK. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E.
April 14th, 1866. 35 tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ALL work will be *faithfully* and *promptly* finished.

Watches and Jewelry

and a good assortment of SPECTACLES always on hand.

Highest price paid for old Spoons and old Silver Ware.

F. W. LEINBACH.
Salem, N. C., March 31, 1866. 33-3m.

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil,
Ess. Peppermint, Ess. Lemon, Ess. Cinnamon,
Copperas, Ex't Logwood, Indigo,
Madder, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee, &c. &c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket dressing tools, &c.
Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of H. M. LASH & CO., late of Waughtown, are requested to make payment by the 1st day of June next, or these claims will be placed in officer's hands for collection.

Parties interested will save money and avoid much trouble by attending to this.

H. M. LASH,
Surviving Partner.
Salem, N. C., April 14th, 1866. 35-4t

Bibles and Testaments

Can be procured by applying to
Rev. J. THOS. PFOHL.
Salem, April, 1866.

J. L. Fulkerson's Column.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage I received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season, and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Gold Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bossoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of SATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged, Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heay Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

In the HARDWARE line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Currycombs, Halter Chains and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

OF GROCERIES

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee, Black and Green Teas, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon, Starch, Soda, Cheese and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS & PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter,—Also Dr. Heofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice aiticle of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY,

AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of Leather, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C,, Dec, 16th, 1865. 19-tf

A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

NOTICE.

Office Agent Freedmen's Bureau, &c.,

WINSTON, N. C., Feb 27, 1866.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the county of Forsyth, hereby gives notice that in future all contracts between Freedmen and their employers must be made in his presence, and with his sanction, otherwise they will be without force. Contracts already made require his approval, to be valid.

He is also empowered to adjudicate all cases of dispute which may have arisen between the whites and freedmen since the surrender; also to take cognizance of all cases in which the freedman is concerned, which would be punishable by a fine of not more than $100, or imprisonment for thirty days. These punishments will be inflicted on the freedmen for drunkenness, stealing, vagrancy, &c., and on whites for cruel or unjustifiable treatment of freedmen.

It is furthermore his province to bind out to responsible white persons, any freedman (boy or girl) under 14 years of age. No other indentures than those sanctioned by himself will be valid.

GEORGE H. RENIGAR.
Agent F. B. &c., for Forsyth.

March 3-4w.

THE SENTINEL.

Published Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly

RALEIGH, N. C.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor and State Printer.

EDITED BY

Wm. E. Pell and Seaton Gales.

THE SENTINEL is an independent newspaper—a warm supporter of the Union and the Constitution, of Andrew Johnson, our magnanimous President and his policy, and devoted especially to the recuperation and prosperity of the South and of North Carolina.

It labors to promote harmony, good feeling and equal rights among all the States, but will rebuke all unfounded expressions against the loyalty and integrity of the Southern people.

Special attention will be paid to the news and market departments.

Full proceedings of the Legislature and all important State papers appear in the *Sentinel*.

Its circulation is believed to be equal to any in the State, if not the largest. Its advertising patronage is large and growing.

The Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly are now issued.

TERMS:

Daily Sentinel, in advance, per year,		$10 00
" " "	6 months,	5 00
Semi-Weekly, "	per year,	5 00
" " "	6 months,	2 50
Weekly, "	per year,	3 00
" " "	6 months,	1 50

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

As I pay a regular Broker's tax, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

Horse For Sale.

A FINE, LARGE, BAY HORSE, well broke to harness and the plow, for sale by

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, April 14th, 1866. 36 tf.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needls, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Currycombs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whitemore's No. 10, COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATE OR FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. tf

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

SELL on commission, Cotton Yarns, Sheetings, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Dried Fruits, Whiskey, Brandy, and all kinds of Country Produce.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Plows, Hoes, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Corn Shellers, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Tinware, and Groceries of every description.

They respectfully solicit consignments from Farmers and others in the Western part of the State, and pledge themselves to give their best attention to all orders and consignments entrusted to them.

Beg to refer to Hege Brothers, E. A. Vogler, and Dr. Wheeler, Salem, N. C.

March 17, 1866. 31-1m

Tombstones.

MANY PERSONS HAVE CALLED ON ME desirous of procuring Tomb Stones. If they will now hand in their orders, I will try and furnish them in a short time.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 16, 1866. 27 2w

Last Call

TO persons owing the Estate of Dr. E. H. Shuman.

Book Accounts must be closed by cash or note by the 15th of May, or they will, without fail, be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

D. H. STARBUCK, Executor.

March 17, 1866.

FRESH AND GENUINE

GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE.

JUST received at the Salem Drug Store, a lot of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, among which may be found:

Cabbage,	Cucumber,	Beans,
Early York,	White Spine,	Six Weeks,
Drum Head,	Long Green,	Ex. Early,
Ox Heart,	and other var.	Lima.
White Onion,	Lettuce,	Peas,
Yellow Onion,	Nutmeg Melon,	Radish,
Bell Pepper,	Citron "	Egg Plant,
Asparagus,	Okra,	Salsify,
Peas, extra early,	Parsnip	Squash.
Carrot,	Tomato, new var.	Turnip,

WHITE AND YELLOW ONION SETTS. &c. &c. &c.

A lot of FLOWER SEEDS suitable for borders

☞ Remember the place—Salem Drug Store, sign of the BIG MORTAR.—Post Office Building.

CHARLES E. REUCH,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH

GEO. W. REED & CO.,

Wholesale Clothiers,

AND JOBBERS OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C

428 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED

A LARGE STILL. Enquire of

P. E. LIGHT,

March 20, 1866. 3d. Waughtown!